

HIN

Climbing to a *billy* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden*
Lo! how the Norick plains
Rise *billy*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights. *Phillips*
Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, tho'
aman would chuse to travel through a plain one. *Addison*
HILT. *n. f.* [hilt, Saxon, from *healban*, to hold.] The handle
of anything, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets,
Promis'd to Harry and his followers. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*
Be his this sword, whose blade of brads displays
A ruddy gleam; whose *hilt*, a silver blaze. *Pope's Odyssey*
HIM. [him, Saxon.]

1. The oblique case of *he*.
Me he reſtor'd unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen. xli*
2. *Him* was anciently uſed for it in a neutral ſenſe.
HIMSELF. *pron.* [him and ſelf.]
1. In the nominative the ſame as *he*, only more emphatical.
It was a ſparing ſpeech of the ancients to ſay, that a friend
is another *himſelf*; for that a friend is far more than *him-
ſelf*. *Bacon*
With ſhame remembers, while *himſelf* was one
Of the ſame herd, *himſelf* the ſame had done. *Denham*

2. In ancient authors it is uſed neutrally for itſelf.
She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as heav'n *himſelf*. *Shakeſp.*
3. In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification.
I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil diſpoſi-
tion made him ſeek his death; but a provoking merit, ſet
awork by a reprovable badneſs in *himſelf*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear*
4. It is ſometimes not reciprocal.
Nothing in nature can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpo-
ſitions of humanity, as for one man to ſee another ſo much
himſelf as to ſigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to ſing his
joys, and do and feel every thing by ſympathy. *South*

HIN. *n. f.* [hin, Saxon.] A meaſure of liquids among Jews, con-
taining about ten pints.
With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the
fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Ex. xxix. 40.*
HIND. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; ſupel. *hindmoſt*. [hynban, Saxon.]
Backward; contrary in poſition to the face: as, *hind* legs. See
HINDER and *HINDMOST*.
Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back ſo far 'till its
head comes to touch its *hind* part, and ſo with its armour ga-
thers itſelf into a ball. *Ray on the Creation*

The ſtag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they ſound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope*
HIND. *n. f.* [hinde, Saxon, from *hinnus*, Latin.]
1. The ſhe to a ſtag; the female of red deer.
How he flew, with glancing dart amiſs,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Can'ſt thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job xxxix. 1.*
Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [hine, Saxon.] A ſervant.
A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by
their miſtreſs, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to
Datchet-lane. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor*
3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peafant; a boor; a mean ruſtick.
The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harveſt their ripe ears did yield,
Now look like thoſe, when rolling thunders roar,
And ſheets of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field. *Dryden*
He cloth'd himſelf in coarſe array,
A lab'ring *hind* in ſew. *Dryden's Fables*

HINDERIES. *n. f.* The ſame as raspberries. *Ainworth*
To *HINDER*. *v. a.* [hinderian, Saxon.] To obſtruct; to ſtop;
to let; to impede.
Hinder me not, ſeeing the Lord hath proſper'd my way.
Gen. xxiv. 56.

The whole world ſhined with clear light, and none were
hindered in their labour. *Wiſd. xvii. 20.*
You minims of *hindring* knot-graſs made,
You bead, you acorn. *Shakeſp. Mid. Night's Dream*
If the alms were *hindered* only by intreaty, the hinderer is
not tied to reſtitution, becauſe intreaty took not liberty away
from the giver. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*
This objection *hinders* not but that the heroic action of
ſome commander, enterpriſed for the Chriſtian cauſe, and exe-
cuted happily, may be written. *Dryden's Jew. Dedicat.*
What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families,
from having the ſame right? *Locke*

HINDER. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a poſition con-
trary to that of the face.

HIN

Theſe beaſts, fighting with any man, ſtand upon their *hinder*
feet, and ſo this did, being ready to give me a ſhrewd em-
bracement. *Sidney, b. i.*
As the *hinder* ſet of the horſe ſtuck to the mountain, while
the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty
kept himſelf from ſliding off his back. *Addiſon's Guardian*
HINDERANCE. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; ſtop;
obſtruction.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things
done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices
againſt the *hinderances* of them, and thoſe practices new opi-
nions more pernicious than the firſt; yea, moſt extremely
ſometimes oppoſite to the firſt. *Hooker, Preface*
They muſt be in every Chriſtian church the ſame, except
mere impoſſibility of ſo having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker*
What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what
is well done? *Dryden's Duſſefroy*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hinderance* in purſuit of love? *Dryden*
He muſt conquer all theſe difficulties, and remove all theſe
hinderances out of the way that leads to juſtice. *Atterbury*
HINDERER. *n. f.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders
or obſtructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow. *May*
HINDERLING. *n. f.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, word-
leſs, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST. *adj.* [This word ſeems to be leſs proper than
hindmoſt.] *Hindmoſt*; laſt; in the rear.
He put the handmaids and their children foremoſt, and Leſh
and her children after, and Rachel and Joſeph *hindermoſt*. *Gen.*
Like to an enter'd tide, they all ruſh by,
And leave you *hindermoſt*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Crefſida*
HINDMOST. *adj.* [hind and moſt.] The laſt; the laſt; that
which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmoſt* man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
He met thee by the way, and ſmote the *hindmoſt* of thee,
even all that were feeble behind. *Deutr. xxv. 18.*
Let him retire, betwixt two ages caſt,
The firſt of this, and *hindmoſt* of the laſt,
A loſing gameſter. *Dryden's Aurenga. Præſque*
The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmoſt*, hell—he ſaid, and run. *Pope*

HINGE. *n. f.* [or hingle, from *hangle* or *hang*.]
1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.
At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate ſelf-open'd wide,
On golden hinges turning. *Milton's Paradisè Loſt, b. v.*
Then from the *hinge* they ſtrokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force. *Danham*
Heav'n's imperious queen ſhot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinge* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and
South.
If when the moon is in the *hinge* at Eaſt,
The birth breaks forward from its native reſt;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This ſtation gives. *Creſci's Manilius*
And theſe being *hinges* of the world, create
New powers in ſtars. *Creſci's Manilius*

3. A governing rule or principle.
The other *hinge* of puniſhment might turn upon a law,
whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and
twenty, ſhould pay the third part of their revenue. *Templ.*
4. To be off the *HINGES*. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and
diſorder.

The man's ſpirit is out of order and off the *hinges*; and
'till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually diſ-
quieted. *Tillotſon, Sermon 4.*
To *HINGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with hinges.
2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt obſerve,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens*
To *HINT*. *v. a.* [enter, French, *Skinner*.] To bring to mind
by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion; to mention imper-
fectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike,
Juſt *hint* a fault, and heſitate diſlike. *Pope*
In waking whiſpers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd ſoul. *Thomſon*
To *HINT*. *at.* To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon.
Speaking of Auguſtus's actions, he ſtill remembers that agri-
culture ought to be ſome way *hinted* at throughout the whole
poem. *Addiſon on the Georgicks*

HINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant in-
ſinuation. *Let*

HIR

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and intimations,
the firſt *hints* and whiſpers of good and evil, that paſs in his
heart. *South's Sermons*

2. Suggestion; intimation.
On this *hint* I ſpoke,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had paſt. *Shakeſp. Othello*
Actions are ſo full of circumſtances, that, as men obſerve
ſome parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and
put different interpretations on them. *Addiſon's Spectator*

HIP. *n. f.* [hype, Saxon.]
1. The joint of the thigh; the fleſhy part of the thigh.
How now, which of your *hips* has the moſt profound
ſciatica. *Shakeſp. Measure for Measure*
Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, uſing conti-
nual riding, they were generally moleſted with the ſciatica,
or *hip* gout. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

So ſhepherds uſe
To ſet the ſame mark on the *hip*
Both of their found and rotten ſheep: *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter grinds,
And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden*
2. To have on the *HIP*. [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage
over another. It ſeems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or
haunch of a deer being the part commonly ſeized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cheriſh
For his quick hunting, ſtand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Caſſio on the *hip*. *Shakeſp. Othello*
HIP. *n. f.* [from *heope*, Saxon.] The fruit of the briar or the
dogroſe.
Eating *hips* and drinking warty foam. *Hubbard's Tale*
Why ſhould you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear maſts, the briars ſcarlet *hips*. *Shakeſp.*
Years of ſtore of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold
Winters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

To *HIP*. *v. a.* [from *hip*.]
1. To ſtrain or ſhoot the *hip*.
His horſe was *hipp'd*, with an old motly ſaddle, and the ſtir-
rups of no kindred. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew*
2. *HIP-HOP*. A cant word formed by the reduplication of
hop.

Your different taſtes divide our poets cares;
One foot the ſock, 't'other the buſkin wears;
Thus while he ſtrives to pleaſe, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volſcius *hip-hop* in a ſingle boot. *Congreve*
HIP. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the ſame
as the Latin *ehi, heus!* *Ainworth*

HIP. *adj.* A corruption of *hypochondriack*. *Ainworth*
HIPPICHA. *n. f.* [ἵππος, Greek; *hippocentaur*, French.]
A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man.
How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaur*s and chi-
meras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature,
and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden*

HIPPOCRASS. *n. f.* [ἵπποκράς, French; *quasi vinum Hippocratis*.]
A medicated wine.
Sack and the well-ſpic'd *hippocras*, the wine,
Waſh'd the bowl with ancient ribbands fine. *King*
HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve. *n. f.* A woollen bag made by joining
the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to
ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy*
HIPPOCRIF. *n. f.* [ἵπποκρίψ, Greek; *hippocriffe*, French.]
A winged horſe.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air ſublime. *Milt. Par. Loſt*
HIPPOTAMUS. *n. f.* [ἵππος, Greek; *πτόμας*.] The river
horſe. An animal found in the Nile.
HIPSHOT. *adj.* [*hip* and *shot*.] Sprained or diſlocated in the
hip.

Why do you go nodding and wagging ſo like a fool, as if
you were *hipshot*? ſays the goole to the goſling. *L'Eſtrange*
HIPWORT. *n. f.* [*hip* and *wort*.] A plant. *Ainworth*
To *HIRE*. *v. a.* [hyan, Saxon.]
1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price.

His ſordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryden's Juvenal*
2. To engage a man to temporary ſervice for wages.
They weigh ſilver in the balance, and *hire* a goldſmith, and
he maketh it a god. *Jf. xlv. 6.*
I cannot ſtrike at wretched kerns, whole arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their ſtaves. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

3. To bribe.
Themetes firſt, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryd. Æn.*
4. To engage himſelf for pay.
They that were full, *hir'd* out themſelves for bread; and
they that were hungry, ceaſed. *1 Sa. ii. 5.*

HIRE. *n. f.* [hype, Saxon.]
1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.
2. Wages paid for ſervice.
Great thanks and goodly meed to that good fire;
He thence departing gave for his pains *hire*. *Fairy Queen*

HIS

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I ſav'd under your father. *Shakeſp.*
Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet ſomewhat to their ſhare he threw. *Dryden*
All arts and artiſts Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame. *Dryden*

HIRELING. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who ſerves for wages.
The *hireling* longs to ſee the ſhades aſcend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys*
In the framing of Hiero's ſhip there were three hundred car-
penters employed for a year, beſides many other *hirelings* for
carriages. *Wilkins's Dædalus*

'Tis frequent here to ſee a freeborn ſon
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryd. Juvenal*
2. A mercenary; a prostitute.
Now the ſhades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* ſhe, no prostitute to praife. *Pope*
HIRELING. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing
what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryd. Perf. Sat.*
HIRER. *n. f.* [from *hire*.]
1. One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who em-
ploys others paying wages.
2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps ſmall horſes to let:
HIRSU'TE. *adj.* [hirsutus, Latin.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirſute* roots: the *hirſute* is
a middle fort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, beſides the
putting forth ſap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in
round. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

HIS. *pronoun poſſeſſive*. [hys, Saxon.]
1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him that was before
mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
If much you note him,
You ſhall offend him, and extend *his* paſſion. *Shak. Macb.*
Heav'n and yourſelf
Had part in this fair maid; now heaven hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

If our father carry authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he
bears this laſt ſurrender of *his*, it will but offend us. *Shakeſp.*
He that is nouriſhed by the acorns he picked up under an
oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himſelf: nobody
can deny but the nourishment is *his*. *Locke*
Where'er I ſtoop, he offers at a kiſs;
And when my arms I ſtretch, he ſtretches *his*. *Addiſ. Ovid*

2. It was anciently uſed in a neutral ſenſe, where we now ſay
its.
Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakeſp. Macbeth*
Not the dreadful ſpout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* deſcent. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Crefſida*
There's not the ſmalleſt orb, which thou beſhold'ſt,
But in *his* motion like an angel ſings,
Still quivering to the young-cy'd cherubims. *Shakeſp.*
This rule is not ſo general, but that it admitteth *his* excep-
tions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*

Opium loſeth ſome of *his* poiſonous quality, if it be va-
poured out, mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon*
3. It is ſometimes uſed as a ſign of the genitive caſe: as, *the
man his ground*, for *the man's ground*.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem *his* page? *Denne*
By thy fond confort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope's Odyssey*
4. It is ſometimes uſed in oppoſition to *this man's*.
Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
Deſire *his* jewels, and this other's houſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

5. Anciently before *ſelf*.
Every of us, each for *his* ſelf, labour'd how to recover
him. *Sidney*
To *HISS*. *v. n.* [hiſſen, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe like that of a
ſerpent and ſome other animals. It is remarkable, that this
word cannot be pronounced without making the noiſe which
it ſignifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames,
and cool'd glowing hot, in that ſurge, like a horſeshoe; think
of that; *hiſſing* hot. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor*
The merchants ſhall *hiſſ* at thee. *Ezek. xxvii. 36.*
See the furies ariſe:
See the ſnakes that they rear,
How they *hiſſ* in their hair. *Dryden's Alexander's Feaſt*

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which, *hiſſing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden*
11 I
To